UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/785,292	02/20/2001	Lorenzo Cicchitelli	169.1990	4229

5514 7590 12/02/2004	EXAMINER	
FITZPATRICK CELLA HARPER & SCINTO	HUYNH, THU V	
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
NEW YORK, NY 10112	2178	

DATE MAILED: 12/02/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary		09/785,292	CICCHITELLI ET AL.
		Examiner	Art Unit
		Thu V Huynh	2178

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>26 April 2004</u>.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-34* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-13,19-27,29-32 and 34* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date *4/26/04.*

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This action is responsive to communications: amendment filed on 04/26/2004 to

application filed on 02/20/2001 which has priority filed on 02/28/2000.

2.   Claims 1-34 are pending in the case. Claims 1-13, 19-26, 28-31, and 33-34 are elected

for examination.

3.   The objections to claims 1,4, 6-7 due to typographical informalities and non-US spelling

have been withdrawn in view of the amendement.

4.   The rejection of claim 3 under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for

failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant

regards as the invention have been withdrawn in view of the amendment.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the

basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on
sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

6.   **Claims 19-22, 28 and 33 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being**

anticipated by Rosenberg, US 5,499,366 patented 03/1996.

Regarding independent claim 19, Rosenberg teaches the steps of:

-    automatically selecting one or more fonts from said collection of fonts, based on

information associated with one or more texts (Rosenberg, col.11, lines 39-57 and fig.4;

suggested fonts is searched based on scale keywords 401A-401C associated with

headline, body, or footnote text in a page document); and

- setting the font of the one or more texts to one the selected one or more fonts

(Rosenberg, col.7, lines 45-67 and col.11, lines 39-57, one of suggested fonts is applied

to headline, body, or footnote text in the page document).

Regarding dependent claim 20, which is dependent on claim 19, Rosenberg teaches the

limitations of claim 19 as explained above. Rosenberg teaches wherein the one or more texts have

predefined font attributes and said setting step comprises the substep of replacing the predefined

font attributes with the set font (Rosenberg, col.11, lines 39-57 and fig.4, Rosenberg teaches

graphic user interface includes "default font" as predefined font used to apply for portion of text in

the page if the user does not make selection on scales 401A-401C for request of suggested fonts;

user selects a suggested font solution and activate apply button to apply selected font into the text

of a page document).

Regarding dependent claim 21, which is dependent on claim 19, teaches the limitations of

claim 19 as explained above. Rosenberg teaches wherein said automatic selection step includes

selecting one said font from the collection of fonts (Rosenberg, col.7, lines 1-10, lines 54-61;

col.11, lines 47-56; and figure 4; searching fonts in database based on analyzed scale keywords

401A-401B); and said setting step includes automatically setting the font of the one or more texts

to said automatically selected font (Rosenberg, col.7, lines 45-67; col.11, lines 39-57; and figure 4,

one of suggested fonts is automatically applied to headline text in the page document, since the

constraints "headline" is marked).

Regarding dependent claim 22, which is dependent on claim 19, teaches the limitations

of claim 19 as explained above. Rosenberg wherein said setting step comprises the substeps of:

- manually selecting one of said automatically selected fonts by a user (Rosenberg,

  col.11, lines 39-57 and fig.4, "user selects a suggested font solution" to apply into text);

- setting the font of the one or more objects to said manually selected font (Rosenberg,

  col.11, lines 39-57 and fig.4, user selects a suggested font solution and activate apply

  button to apply selected font into text of a page document).

Claim 28 is for an apparatus performing the method of claim 19 and is rejected under the

same rationale.

Claim 33 is for a computer program performing the method of claim 19 and is rejected

under the same rationale.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
manner in which the invention was made.

(b) This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

8.   **Claims 1-13, 25-26, 30 and 31 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over <u>Rosenberg</u>, US 5,499,366 patented 03/1996 in view of <u>Morag</u>, US 6,324,545 B1, filed 10/1997.**

Regarding independent claim 1, Rosenberg teaches the steps of:

- automatically selecting one or more fonts from said collection of fonts, based on information provided with one or more text in output pages or documents (Rosenberg, abstract; col.11, lines 39-57; figure 4; suggested fonts is searched based on scale keywords 401A-401C); and

- setting the font of the one or more captions to one the selected one or more fonts (Rosenberg, col.7, lines 45-67 and col.11, lines 39-57, one of suggested fonts is applied to particular text portion in the page document).

However, Rosenberg does not explicitly disclose the fonts selected based on information with one or more *image*.

Morag teaches automatically selecting themes (styles for documents) based on information associated with one or more images (Morag, col.1, line 64 – col.2, line 6; col.2, lines 41-50; and col.9, lines 10-13).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Morag and Rosenberg to provide fonts and/or themes based on information associated with one or more documents, image documents, or images, since both Rosenberg and Morag teach automatic provide themes/style for output documents

based on output documents' characteristics (see Rosenberg's figures 1 and 3). Rosenberg's

design context would have augmented Morag's features in album applications. As Rosenberg

disclosed in col.7, lines 45-53.

Regarding dependent claim 2, which is dependent on claim 1, Rosenberg and Morag

teach the limitations of claim 1 as explained above. Refer to the rationale relied reject claim 1,

the limitation of "wherein the one or more images comprises one image" is included. The

rationale is incorporated herein.

Regarding dependent claim 3, which is dependent on claim 2, Rosenberg and Morag

teach the limitations of claim 2 as explained above. Rosenberg teaches wherein said information

may comprise one or more of the following: time of day, location information, user provided

keywords; and color information (Rosenberg, fig.4 and col.11, lines 39-57, user selects scale

keywords 401A-401C for searching fonts; Morag, col.1, line 64 – col.2, line 6, images are

arranged based on color and/or time).

Regarding independent claim 4, Rosenberg teaches the steps of:
- analyzing meta-data associated with one or more text documents to determine a key

    feature amongst the meta-data (Rosenberg, col.9, line 58- col.10, line 35; and col.11,

    lines 39-54; analyzing scale value to select the most appropriate suggested fonts); and

- searching a library of fonts, each said font having a set of one or more associated key

    features (Rosenberg, col.7, lines 1-10, lines 54-61; and col.11, lines 47-56; searching

    fonts in database based on analyzed scale keyword);

- automatically selecting one or more fonts from the font library having an associated

    said key feature best matching said determined key feature (Rosenberg, col.7, lines 1-

    61; and col.11, lines 47-56; searching fonts in database based on scale keywords and

    provide closed match fonts to the user);

- setting a font of the one or more captions to one of the selected one or more font

    (Rosenberg, col.7, lines 45-67 and col.11, lines 39-57, one of suggested fonts is applied

    to particular text portion in the document).

However, Rosenberg does not explicitly disclose meta-data associated with one or more

images.

Morag teaches automatically selecting themes (styles for documents) based on

information associated with one or more images (Morag, col.1, line 64 – col.2, line 6; col.2, lines

41-50; and col.9, lines 10-13).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to have combined Morag and Rosenberg to provide fonts and/or themes

based on information associated with one or more document, image documents, or images, since

both Rosenberg and Morag teach automatic provide themes/style for output documents based on

output documents' characteristics (see Rosenberg's figures 1 and 3). Rosenberg's design context

would have augmented Morag's features in album applications. As Rosenberg disclosed in

col.7, lines 45-53.

     Regarding dependent claim 5, which is dependent on claim 4, Rosenberg and Morag

teach the limitations of claim 4 as explained above. Rosenberg teaches wherein said key feature

comprises one of the following: (a) same date and time within a particular range; (b) same date

and location; (c) same keyword matching; (d) same date and keyword; and (e) same color

similarities (Rosenberg, col.7, lines 1-61; and col.11, lines 47-56; searching fonts in database

based on scale keywords and provide closed match fonts to the user; Morag, col.1, line 64 –

col.2, line 6, images are arranged based key feature such as color and/or time).

     Regarding dependent claim 6, which is dependent on claim 4, Rosenberg and Morag

teach the limitations of claim 4 as explained above. Rosenberg further teaches inserting and

displaying the one or more captions associated with the one or more images in a predefined

default font, prior to said analyzing step (Rosenberg, col.7, lines 62-67, a page includes text and

associated graphics; and fig.4 Rosenberg teaches graphic user interface includes "default font" as

predefined font used to apply for portion of text in the page if the user does not make selection

on scale keywords 401A-401C; Morag, col.7, lines 15-25; default parameter values are used if

no instruction are provided).

     Regarding dependent claim 7, which is dependent on claim 6, Rosenberg and Morag

teach the limitations of claim 6 as explained above. Rosenberg teaches wherein the setting step

comprises the substeps of:

- replacing the predefined default font with one of the selected one or more fonts

  (Rosenberg, col.11, lines 39-56, one of suggested fonts is applied to the text instead of

  default font);

- displaying the one or more captions associated with the one or more images in the

  replaced font (Rosenberg, col.7, lines 62-67, a page includes text and associated

  graphics; col.11, lines 39-56; and figures 10A-10F, one of suggested fonts is applied to

  the text instead of default font on a page document which includes graphics).

Regarding dependent claim 8, which is dependent on claim 4, Rosenberg and Morag

teach the limitations of claim 4 as explained above. Rosenberg further teaches inserting and

displaying the one or more captions associated with the one or more images in one of selected on

or more font (Rosenberg, col.7, lines 62-67, a page includes text and associated graphics; col.11,

lines 39-56 and figures 10A-10F, one of suggested fonts is applied to the text of a page document

which includes graphics).

Regarding dependent claim 9, which is dependent on claim 6, the combination of

Rosenberg and Morag teaches providing suggested fonts based on metadata associated with one

or more images as explained above. Rosenberg teaches graphic user interface includes "default

font" as predefined font used to apply for portion of text in the page if a user does not make

selection on scale keywords 401A-401C and Morag, col.7, lines 15-25 teaches default parameter

values are used if no instruction are provided. These suggest that default font is used for text

captions if information used to select fonts is not provide or unable to find.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to have modified Morag and Rosenberg's teaching to provide a default font

if meta-data associated with on or more images is not found, since if there is no suggested fonts

are found based on metadata associated with one or more image, a default font is used.

Regarding dependent claim 10, which is dependent on claim 6, the combination of

Rosenberg and Morag teaches providing suggested fonts based on metadata associated with one

or more images as explained above. Rosenberg teaches graphic user interface includes "default

font" as predefined font used to apply for portion of text in the page if a user does not make

selection on scale keywords 401A-401C and solutions that do not satisfy rejection constraints are

eliminated (Rosenberg, abstract). Morag, col.7, lines 15-25 teaches default parameter values are

used if no instruction are provided. These suggest that default font is used for text captions if

solutions that do not meet the search criteria or unable to find the best matching key feature.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to have modified Morag and Rosenberg's teaching to provide a default font

if unable to find a best matching key feature, since if there is no suggested fonts are found based

on the searching, a default font is used.

Regarding dependent claim 11, which is dependent on claim 4, Rosenberg and Morag

teach the limitations of claim 4 as explained above. Rosenberg teaches wherein the one or more

images comprise a plurality of images (Rosenberg, col.7, lines 62-67, a page includes text and

associated graphics); and step analyzing step comprises analyzing meta-data associated with the

plurality of texts to find a most common key feature amongst the meta-data (Rosenberg, col.10, lines 1-37); and said selecting step comprises selecting one of fonts of the font library having an associate said key feature best matching the common key feature (Rosenberg, col.7, lines 1-61; and col.11, lines 47-56; searching fonts in database based on scale keywords and provide closed match fonts to the user).

Morag teaches wherein the one or more images comprise a plurality of images (Morag, col.4, lines 1-24 and col.7, lines 25 – col.8, lines 25 and col.13, lines 15-20) analyzing step comprises analyzing meta-data associated with the plurality of images to find a most common key feature amongst the meta-data (Morag, col.5, lines 14-15; col.7, lines 25 – col.8, lines 25 and col.13, lines 15-20); selecting step comprises selecting one of themes of the themes library having an associate said key feature best matching the common key feature (Morag, col.2, lines 21-50 and col.13, lines 15-25).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Morag and Rosenberg to provide fonts and/or themes based on information associated with one or more document, image documents, or images, since both Rosenberg and Morag teach automatic provide themes/style for output documents based on output documents' characteristics (see Rosenberg's figures 1 and 3). Rosenberg's design context would have augmented Morag's features in album applications. As Rosenberg disclosed in col.7, lines 45-53.

Regarding dependent claim 12, which is dependent on claim 4, Rosenberg and Morag teach the limitations of claim 4 as explained above. Rosenberg teaches wherein said automatic

selection step includes selecting one said font of the font library having an associated said key

feature best matching the said determined key feature (Rosenberg, col.7, lines 1-10, lines 54-61;

col.11, lines 47-56; and figure 4; searching fonts in database based on analyzed scale keywords

401A-401B) and said setting step automatically sets a font of the one or more captions to said

selected font (Rosenberg, col.7, lines 45-67; col.11, lines 39-57; and figure 4, one of suggested

fonts is automatically applied to headline text in the page document, since the constraints

"headline" is marked).

Regarding dependent claim 13, which is dependent on claim 4, Rosenberg and Morag

teach the limitations of claim 4 as explained above. Rosenberg teaches wherein said setting step

comprises the substeps of:

- manually selecting one of said automatically selected fonts by a user (Rosenberg,

  col.11, lines 39-57 and fig.4, "user selects a suggested font solution" to apply into text);

  and

- setting the font of the one or more captions to said manually selected font (Rosenberg,

  col.11, lines 39-57 and fig.4, user selects a suggested font solution and activate apply

  button to apply selected font into text of a page document).

Claims 25 and 26 are for an apparatus performing the method of claims 1 and 4,

respectively and are rejected under the same rationale.

Claims 30 and 31 are for a computer program performing the method of claims 1 and 4,

respectively and are rejected under the same rationale.

9.   **Claims 23, 29 and 34 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rosenberg, US 5,499,366 patented 03/1996 in view of Maddalozzo, Jr. et al., US 5,787,254, patented 07/1998.**

Regarding independent claim 23, Rosenberg teaches the steps of:

-    automatically selecting one or more fonts from said collection of fonts, based on information associated with one or more texts (Rosenberg, col.11, lines 39-57 and fig.4; suggested fonts is searched based on scale keywords 401A-401C associated with headline, body, or footnote text in a page document); and

-    setting the font of the one or more texts to one the selected one or more fonts (Rosenberg, col.7, lines 45-67 and col.11, lines 39-57, one of suggested fonts is applied to headline, body, or footnote text in the page document).

Rosenberg does not explicitly disclose the texts are hyperlink texts. However, Rosenberg teaches fonts are automatically selected based on characteristics associated with several kinds of text, such as headline, body, and footnote text.

Maddalozzo teaches changing initial font of hypertext links that indicate a latency attribute characteristic (Maddalozzo, col.10, lines 50-52).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Maddalozzo and Rosenberg to automatically selecting one or more fonts from said collections of fonts, based on information associated with one or more hyperlink texts, since it would have provided suggested fonts for also latency hyperlink texts which are one kind of texts.

Claim 29 is for an apparatus performing the method of claim 23 and is rejected under the same rationale.

Claim 34 is for a computer program performing the method of claim 23 and is rejected under the same rationale.

10.   **Claim 24 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rosenberg view of Maddalozzo as applied to claim 23 above, and further in view of Morag, US 6,324,545 B1, filed 10/1997.**

Regarding dependent claim 24, which is dependent on claim 23, Rosenberg and Maddalozzo teaches the limitations of claim 23 as explained above. Rosenberg does not explicitly teach wherein said information comprises the type and content of the hyperlink texts. However, Rosenberg teaches information comprise the type of the texts (Rosenberg, fig.4, "informal", "formal", etc. and "headline", "body", ect.).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Rosenberg teaching to include information comprises the type of the hyperlink texts, since fonts are selected based on the hyperlink texts' characteristics.

However, Rosenberg does not explicitly disclose that information comprise the content of the texts.

Morag teaches analyzing content, weight, color, time, etc. of one or more images to automatically selecting themes for a page document (Morag, col.1, line 64 – col.2, line 6; col.2, lines 41-50; and col.9, lines 10-13).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to have modified Morag's teaching into Rosenberg and Maddalozzo's

teaching to provide fonts based on content of the hyperlink texts, since content is one of

information is analyzed besides other information such as type to automatically select suggested

fonts providing to the user.

Response to Arguments

11.   Applicant's arguments filed 04/26/04 have been fully considered but they are not

persuasive.

Applicants point out that "the rejections under 35 U.S.C § 102(b) applies to claims 19-22,

28 and 33 rather than to claim 19-22 and 29-32", since claims 28 and 33 are an apparatus and a

computer program product corresponding to the method of claim 19.

Examiner agrees. Examiner apologies for incorrect information due to typographical

error and thanks for pointing out.

Applicants argue with respect to claims 19, 28 and 33 that, "the expert system of

Rosenberg depends on inputs provided by a user rather than on information associated with the

text to which the selected form is applied".

This is not persuasive. Rosenberg teaches suggested fonts are searched for use in one or

more text based on information associated with said one or more text, such as headline, body, or

footnote text (Rosenberg, col.11, lines 39-57 and fig.4). Even though, a user inputs such

information, such information is associated information with the text in the document. The

limitation of claim 19 does not specify how and/or where to have the information associated with one or more texts.

Applicants argue with respect to claims 1, 25 and 30 that Rosenberg does not teach the step of "automatically selecting one or more fonts from said collection of fonts, based on information provided with one or more text in output pages or documents", since the information is provided by a user.

This is not persuasive. Rosenberg teaches suggested fonts are searched for use in one or more text in documents based on information provided, such as, semantic scales, headline, body, or footnote text (Rosenberg, col.11, lines 39-57 and fig.4). Examiner agrees that a user inputs such information. However, the limitation of claim 1 does not specify how and/or where the information is provided.

Applicants further argue that "there is not teaching or suggestion in Morag of automatically selecting one or more fonts from a collection of fonts".

This limitation is taught by Rosenberg (Rosenberg, col.11, lines 39-57).

Applicants argue with respect to claims 4, 26, and 31 that "Rosenberg does not analyze meta-data associated with a text document", since "Rosenberg is based on graphic design parameters provided by a user".

This is not persuasive. As discussed above in claims 1 and 19, semantic scales information, headline, body or footnote information is used to search suggested fonts.

Applicants further argue that "Morag is entirely silent on searching a library of fonts, each font having a set of one or more associated key feature and automatically selecting one or more fonts from the font library having an associated key feature best matching the determined key feature".

It is noted that these limitations are taught by Rosenberg as explained in the rejection above.

Applicants argue with respect to claims 23, 29 and 34 that Rosenberg does not teach the step of "automatically selecting one or more fonts from said collection of fonts, based on information associated with one or more text".

As discussed above in claims 1 and 19, semantic scales information, headline, body or footnote information is associated information used to search suggested fonts.

Applicants further argue that "nothing has been found in Maddalozzo of replacing an intial font of one or more hyperlink texts with a font that is automatically selected from a collection of fonts, based on information associated with the one ore more hyperlink".

This is not persuasive. Maddalozzo teaches changing font of hyperlinks texts with "a new font which stands out from the surround Web page text" to indicate the latency characteristic of the hyperlinks (Maddalozzo, col.10, lines 50-61). Rosenberg teaches automatically selected from a collection of fonts, based on information associated with one or more text (Rosenberg, col.11, lines 39-57). Therefore, the combination of Rosenberg and Maddalozzo perfectly match to the claim language of claim 23.

Conclusion

12.   **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time

policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO

MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing

date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Thu V Huynh whose telephone number is (571) 273-4126. The

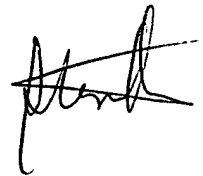examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Stephen S Hong can be reached on (571) 273-4124. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

TVH
November 19, 2004

STEPHEN S. HONG
PRIMARY EXAMINER